Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Ac	ACY SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on terraces. It formed in loess or loesslike material and is loamy throughout. The soil has a surface layer that is acid or neutral in reaction and a subsoil that is alkaline. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 2.5 or 3.0 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Ba	BALDWIN SILTY CLAY LOAM	This level, poorly drained, very slowly permeable soil is on alluvial plains. It has a loamy surface layer and a clayey and loamy subsoil. Natural fertility is high. The shrink-swell potential is high. The soil has a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
CB	CONVENT ASSOCIATION, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soils are on flood plains. They are subject to occasional flooding. The soils are loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate. The soils have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring.
CH	CONVENT-BARBARY ((HYDRAQUENTS)) ASSOCIATION	This map unit consists of the somewhat poorly drained Convent soil on long, convex ridges and the very poorly drained Barbary soil in swales and depressional areas. The Convent soil is loamy throughout. The Barbary soil is mostly clayey and very fluid throughout. The soils are subject to frequent flooding. The Barbary soil is ponded most of the time.
CO	CONVENT SOILS, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	These alluvial soils are unprotected by levees and are subject to frequent flooding, scouring, and deposition. The surface layer can change in texture with each flood event. The underlying material is loamy throughout. Natural fertility is high. Permeability is moderate or moderately slow. The soil has a seasonal high water table during the winter and spring.
Ca	CALHOUN SILT LOAM	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is on broad flats and in narrow depressional areas on the terrace uplands. It has silt loam surface and subsurface layers and a silty clay loam subsoil. Natural fertility is low to medium. Runoff is slow or very slow, and water stands in low places for long periods after rains. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the surface to about 2 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil. Slopes are mainly less than 1 percent.
Cu	COTEAU SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout. The soil is medium acid or strongly acid in the upper 20 inches of the profile. It has medium natural fertility. Surface runoff is slow or medium. Water air move moderately slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is about 1.5 to 3 feet below the surface during December through April. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Cx	COTEAU-FROST COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	These gently undulating Coteau and Frost soils are on parallel ridges and swales on terrace uplands. They formed in loess. The Coteau soil is on ridges. It is somewhat poorly drained. The Frost soil is in swales. It is poorly drained. Both soils are loamy throughout and have a seasonal high water table in winter and spring. Natural fertility is medium in both soils.
Dd	DUNDEE SILT LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in high positions on natural levees of streams and former streams. The soil has a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. It has medium to high natural fertility. Water runs slowly off the surface, and it moves through the soil at a moderately slow rate. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
De	DUNDEE-SHARKEY COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	This complex consists of the somewhat poorly drained Dundee soil and poorly drained Sharkey soil. These soils are on the alluvial plain. The Dundee soil is on low parallel ridges and the Sharkey soil is in swales between the ridges. The soils are so intermingled that mapping them separately was not practical. The Dundee soil is loamy throughout and has medium natural fertility. The Sharkey soil is clayey throughout and has high natural fertility. Water from rains runs off the Dundee soil and stands for long periods on the Sharkey soil. Permeability is moderately slow in the Dundee soil and very slow in the Sharkey soil. A seasonal high water table is in both soils for long periods in winter and spring. The Dundee soil has a moderate shrink-swell potential, and the Sharkey soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes range from 0 to 3 percent.
FA	FAUSSE ASSOCIATION	These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
FS	FAUSSE SOILS	These level, very poorly drained soils are in low, depressional areas on the alluvial plain. They formed in alluvium and are clayey throughout their profiles. These soils are ponded or flooded most of the time. Water and air move very slowly through the soils. The soils have high fertility. The shrink-swell potential is very high, but the soils seldom dry enough to shrink and crack. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Ft	FROST SILT LOAM, OCCASIONALLY FLOODED	These nearly level, poorly drained soils are in long, narrow depressional areas along drainageways. They flood occasionally for brief to long periods. The soils formed in loess, and they are loamy throughout the profile. The soils are acid throughout the profile. Natural fertility is low or medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soils. A seasonal high water table ranges from near the soil surface to about 1.5 feet below the surface. Slopes are less than 1 percent.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Ga	GALLION SILT LOAM	This well drained, level or nearly level soil is on older natural levees on the flood plain of streams. It is loamy throughout and has high or moderately high natural fertility. Runoff is slow or medium. Water and air move through the subsoil at a moderate rate. Adequate water is available to plants in most years.The seasonal high water table is generally more than 6 feet below the surface, but in low places, it can rise to within 4 to 6 feet of the soil surface.
Gp	GALLION-PERRY COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	This complex consists of the well drained Gallion soil on ridges and the poorly drained Perry soil in swales between the ridges. The soils are so intricately mixed that it was not practical to separate them at the scale selected for mapping. The Gallion soil is loamy throughout and the Perry soil is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium in both soils. The Perry soil has a seasonal high water table for long periods, and it is subject to rare flooding during unusually wet periods. Shrink-swell potential is moderate in the Gallion soil and very high in the Perry soil. Slopes range from less than 1 percent in the swales to about 3 percent on the ridges.
Ib	IBERIA SILTY CLAY	This nearly level, poorly drained soil is in broad areas on the alluvial plain. It formed in alluvium; and it has a clayey surface layer and subsoil. The soil is neutral to moderately alkaline in the upper 20 inches of the profile. Natural fertility is high. This soil has a darker surface layer that contains more organic matter than most other soils in the parish. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface for long periods during December through April. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Lo	LOREAUVILLE SILT LOAM	This level, somewhat poorly drained soil is in high positions on natural levees of streams and former streams. The soil has a silt loam surface layer and a silty clay loam subsoil. It has medium to high natural fertility. Water runs slowly off the surface, and it moves through the soil at a moderately slow rate. A seasonal high water table is in the soil for long periods in winter and spring. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Me	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 1 TO 3 PERCENT SLOPES	This very gently sloping to gently sloping, well drained soil is on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are medium acid or strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is medium to rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.
Mh	MEMPHIS SILT LOAM, 5 TO 8 PERCENT SLOPES	This moderately sloping, well drained soil is on side slopes on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess, and it is loamy throughout. The upper 20 inches of the profile are neutral to strongly acid. Natural fertility is medium. Surface runoff is rapid. Water and air move through the soil at a moderate rate. This soil is not wet during any season. It has a low shrink-swell potential.

Map Symbol	Map Unit Name	Nontechnical Descriptions
Mp	MEMPHIS-FROST COMPLEX, GENTLY UNDULATING	The gently undulating Memphis and Frost soils are on parallel ridges and in swales on terrace uplands. They formed in loess. The well drained Memphis soil is on ridges, and the poorly drained Frost soil is in swales. Both soils are loamy throughout. The Frost soil has a slowly permeable subsoil and a seasonal high water table. Permeability is moderate in the Memphis soil. Natural fertility is medium in both soils.
Pt	PATOUTVILLE SILT LOAM	This nearly level, somewhat poorly drained soil is on broad areas on the terrace uplands. It formed in loess and is loamy throughout the profile. The surface layer is acid, and natural fertility is only medium. Surface runoff is slow. Water and air move slowly through the soil. A seasonal high water table is 2 to 3 feet below the surface during December through May. The shrink-swell potential is moderate in the subsoil.
Sh	SHARKEY CLAY	This nearly level, poorly drained, soil is on broad flats on the alluvial plain. It is clayey throughout. Natural fertility is medium or high. Runoff is slow or very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The shrink-swell potential is high or very high. A seasonal high water table is within 2 feet of the soil surface during December through April. Flooding is rare, but it can occur during unusually wet periods. Slopes are less than 1 percent.
Sk	SHARKEY CLAY, FREQUENTLY FLOODED	This level, poorly drained or somewhat poorly drained soil is at low elevations on the alluvial plain. It is flooded frequently for very long periods. This soil is clayey throughout or it has a loamy surface layer and a clayey subsoil. Natural fertility is high. Surface runoff is very slow. Water and air move very slowly through the soil. The seasonal high water table is near the soil surface. This soil has a very high shrink-swell potential. Slopes are less than 1 percent.